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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto 4th July 1953:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
85	No. 98-ITC(P.N.)/53, dated the 3rd July 1953.	Ministry of Law.	Declarations made that Sri Kirai Musahar and Sri J. B. Kripalani are duly elected to fill the vacancies in the House of the People.
85	No. 98-ITC(P.N.)/53, dated the 3rd July 1953	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Licensing Policy for the period July-December 1953.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 7th July 1953

No. 18-Pres./53.—The President is pleased to direct that for clause (e) of Rule (5) of the Rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal published in the Gazette of India Notification No. 4-Pres., dated the 1st March 1951, the following shall be substituted:—

(e) Where an individual is in receipt of the allowance at the time of his death, it shall be continued for life or till re-marriage to his widow (the first married wife having the preference). In the case of a posthumous award of the Medal or a Bar, the allowance should be paid, from the date of the act for which the award is made, to the widow (the first married wife having preference) for her life or till re-marriage."

P. D. DESHMUKH, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (COMMUNICATIONS)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1953

No. 5790-CI/53.—The Government of India have had under consideration the various recommendations contained in the Nangia-Ramakrishna Report on the working of the Post Office Savings Bank and have already accepted a number of these recommendations relating to procedural improvements in their Memo. No. 387-BII/52 dated the 7th of January, 1952. The Government of India now consider that it would be advisable to set up a Committee at Bombay to implement the decisions already taken as a first step in the Bombay Circle and to advise them on the various steps to be taken to increase the scope of usefulness of the Post Office Savings Bank System to make it more popular, and to secure to the maximum extent possible increase in the efficiency of the system, particularly along the lines recommended in the Nangia-Ramakrishna Report.

2. Accordingly, the Government of India hereby constitute a Committee consisting of the following:—

- (1) The Postmaster General, Bombay.
- (2) The Chief Officer, Department of Banking Development, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay.
- (3) A representative of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- (4) The Director of Postal Services Savings Bank, Bombay, who will also be the Secretary to the Committee.

3. The functions of the Committee will be:—

- (a) to assist in implementing the procedural improvements accepted by Government, in particular the provision of facilities for operation by cheque on Savings Bank Accounts as a first step in the Bombay Circle.
- (b) to formulate from time to time, for the consideration of the Government of India, practicable measures for increasing the scope and usefulness of the Post Office Savings Bank System, as it operates in the Bombay Circle, and in doing so to take into account the suggestions made in Chapter VI of the Nangia-Ramakrishna Report.
- (c) to assist in implementing such measures referred to in (b), as may be approved by Government and
- (d) to review and to report to Government from time to time, the results achieved by the schemes or measures adopted.

4. The Committee will meet as often as necessary.

N. V. VENKATARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 6th July 1953

No. 20-ITC/53.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section (3) of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No. 23-ITC/43, dated the 1st July, 1953 as republished with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce No. 14-ITC/48, dated the 20th November, 1948, namely:—

In part I of the Schedule annexed to the said Notification against Serial No. 40 for the existing entry in column 2, substitute the following:—

"Unmachined iron castings, in all forms".

B. K. KOCHAR, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 7th July 1953

No. 2327-TC.—Corrigendum.—In the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) No. 2327-TC, dated the 1st June, 1953, published on page 165 of the Gazette of India Part I, section 1, dated the 6th June 1953, for "inter-charged" read "interchanged".

V. SRIRAMAN,
Asstt. Director, Traffic.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER
RESOLUTIONS

New Delhi, the 29th June 1953

No. DW-II-12(27).—In paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research Resolution No. DW-II-12(27), dated the 27th March, 1952, please read:—

(ii) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and power.—Vice Chairman
for
(ii) Additional Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.—Vice Chairman.

No. DW-II-22(27).—In paragraph 3 of late Ministry of Works, Mines and Power Resolution No. DW-II-22(3), dated the 25th September, 1950, as further amended vide Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research Resolution No. DW-II-22(3), dated the 23rd May, 1952, and Ministry of Irrigation and Power Resolution No. DW-II-22(27), dated the 19th/24th March, 1953, please read:—

(i) Shri C. P. N. Singh,—Chairman.
(ii) Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation & Power (Shri T. Sivasankar).—Vice-Chairman.
for
(i) Shri Chandulal Trivedi.—Chairman.
(ii) Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation (Shri A. N. Khosla).—Vice-Chairman".

New Delhi, the 6th July 1953

No. DW-II-12(83)-X.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee in their sixth Report on the Hirakud Dam Project, it has been decided to appoint a Committee consisting of Shri M. L. Champhekar, I.S.E., Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Government of Bombay and Shri S. S. Lakshmi Rattan, an Officer of the Indian Audit Department to scrutinise the accounts of the Rail-Road Bridge across the Mahanadi at Sambalpur (National Highway No. 6), the

construction of which was undertaken by the Central Water and Power Commission on behalf of the Ministry of Transport. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:—

1. To scrutinise the accounts of the Mahanadi Bridge as already compiled and to determine the final cost of construction of the bridge.
2. The reasons for the increase in the final cost as determined by the Committee over the original estimate as sanctioned by the Ministry of Transport.
3. To analyse the excess expenditure and indicate what portion of the excess is attributable to the speeding up of the construction of the bridge in the interests of the Hirakud Dam Project and what portion to other reasons.
4. Whether, in view of the decision of the construction authorities to adopt departmental construction instead of contract, any precautions were taken by them to ensure that the through rates provided for in the sanctioned estimates were not being exceeded in actual construction e.g. by analysing the through rates into their component elements of labour, material etc. for the guidance of the Sub-Divisional Officers and for use in their sub-working estimates.
5. Having decided to speed up the construction of the bridge in the interests of the Project, what was the appropriate time at which the construction authorities should have brought to notice of the Government that the actual expenditure on the bridge was likely to exceed appreciably the sanctioned estimate on this account and the circumstances in which they failed to do so.
6. Shares of the actual expenditure to be borne by the Hirakud Dam Project and the Ministries of Transport and Railway in accordance with the method of allocation already agreed upon by the parties concerned.
2. Both the members will work whole time on the Committee, which will commence its work immediately and submit its report within six weeks.

T. SIVASANKAR, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

New Delhi, the 30th June 1953

No. 36(1)/52-S.R.I.—The President is pleased to appoint the following Committee for undertaking preliminary work in connection with the establishment of the National Research Development Corporation:—

1. Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad, Chairman.
2. Lala Shri Ram 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi, Member.
3. Shri P. A. Narielwala, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay, Member.
4. Dr. V. A. Sarabhai, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, Member.
5. Shri M. D. Chaturvedi, Inspector General of Forests, New Delhi, Member.
6. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Director, Scientific & Industrial Research and Secretary, Ministries of Education and Natural Resources & Scientific Research, Member.
7. Shri M. S. Bhatnagar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Member.

Dr. S. D. Mahant will act as Non-Member Secretary of the Committee.

The functions and powers of the Committee would be as under:—

- (i) To initiate and complete all preliminary work in connection with the setting up of a National Research Development Corporation.
- (ii) To draw up the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the proposed Corporation.
- (iii) To take necessary steps regarding the registration of the corporation as a private limited company under the Indian Companies Act.
- (iv) To appoint staff for the purpose of carrying out the work subject to the prior approval of Government being obtained in case of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem and above.

- (v) To undertake preliminary examination of projects awaiting development and decide order of priorities.
- (vi) To undertake all other work as may be reasonably required for the early implementation of the project.

T. GONSALVES, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 4th July 1953

No. F. 16/25/52-S.—

RULES TO REGULATE THE METHODS OF RECRUITMENT TO THE SURVEY OF INDIA

CLASS I

Part I—General

1. These rules may be called the Survey of India, Class I (Recruitment Rules).

2. For the purpose of these rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission (India).
- (c) The "Service" means the Survey of India Class I. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales, and special conditions of Service, shall be as included in Appendix I to these rules.
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects etc., notified as such by the President of India (vide Appendix VI).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects etc., notified as such by the President of India (vide Appendix VII).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (ii) By promotion or transfer from another service or Department in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the services for specific sections of the people.

Part II—Recruitment by Competitive Examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may, at the discretion of the Commission, be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various sections of the people.

8. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form, as the Commission may prescribed.

9. A candidate must be either:—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently setting in India, or
- (iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.

- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (iii) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break, after the 26th January 1950, will, however, require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

10 (1) A candidate for the examination must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

(ii) If a candidate is already employed in the Survey of India Department, a concession in age upto a maximum of 3 years will be given i.e., he can compete upto the age of 28 provided his application is recommended by his Department.

NOTE 1.—The upper age limit prescribed in sub-rule (1) above is relaxable upto a maximum of 3 years if the candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan, and upto a maximum of 6 years if the candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a displaced person from Pakistan.

N.B.—Displaced persons will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1953. Thereafter, the concession will be admissible during the year 1954 to such displaced persons only as came out to India after the end of December 1950.

NOTE 2.—Save as provided above the age limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

11. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service.

12. A candidate must:—

- (a) possess a B.A. or B. Sc., degree in every case with Mathematics as one of the subjects or a degree in Engineering of a University approved by Government (vide Appendix II (A); or
- (b) have passed Sections A & B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or must possess any other educational qualification recognised by that Institution as exempting from passing these sections (vide Appendix II(B); Appendix II (C); or
- (c) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II(D) under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) have passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (e) have obtained a diploma of Faraday House, London; or
- (f) have obtained the Honours Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire. The diploma will be accepted subject to the condition that the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (g) have obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule); or
- (h) have passed the Final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24-11-49;

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications

prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

13. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate under these rules shall be final.

14. No recommendations except those required in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support of his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

15. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or Selection.

16. The examination for appointment under these rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix IV to these Rules.

17. Candidates who qualify at the written examination conducted by the Commission shall appear before a Selection Board which will be constituted by the Commission to select candidates for appointment to the Service.

18. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates upto the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by the Government to be suitable in all other respects shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of rule 3 of these Rules appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, of strong physique, capable of hard outdoor work, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as may be prescribed by the competent authority is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed.

Only those candidates who are successful in the examination and are likely to be appointed will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standard required can be had from the Commission.

20. Every candidate selected for appointment will be required to execute a security bond in the prescribed form as in Appendix V to the effect that he will serve in any country and when required to do so with a mobilized survey unit whenever he is ordered and that he will not resign or leave the service during the period of probation nor for five years from the date of being permanently appointed and thereafter never during the field season. The candidate will be liable for certain penalties in default of these conditions, the amounts prescribed for which may vary from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 4,500 and will also provide a surety for the liabilities during the period of probation and the following five years after permanent appointment.

21. (a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of 2 years subject to the provisions of sub-rule (c) below during which the Probationer will undergo a course in Surveying.

(b) During that period the probationer's work will be assessed departmentally from time to time, and if, in the opinion of the Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is found unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so and giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such orders are passed. The Commission shall be consulted before final orders discharging a probationer are passed.

(c) After successfully completing the course of training referred to in (a) above Probationers shall sit for such practical and theoretical tests in Survey work as may be prescribed from time to time by the Surveyor General of India. Failure in those tests will result in discharge unless Government agree to extend the probationary period to allow the candidate to have a second and last attempt.

(d) Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation. The standard of the test is under consideration.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (c) above, the period of probation shall continue as an agreement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(f) If the power to make appointment in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this Rule.

22. *Seniority*.—The principles governing the seniority are under consideration.

PART III.—Recruitment by promotion or transfer from another Service/Department.

23. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by Selection on merit from among Survey of India Class II officers on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee including (where necessary) a member of the Commission who will act as Chairman. The Officer(s) selected will be appointed by Government.

24. Recruitment by transfer from other Service shall, if necessary, be made by Government after consultation with the Commission where necessary.

25. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any powers of Government under this part of these Rules.

26. The provision of Rule 20 shall also apply to persons appointed to the Service by promotion from Class II Service.

APPENDIX I

Details regarding various grades of posts included in the Service, the scales of pay attached to them. Conditions of Service, Salary, Leave, Provident Fund, etc. and the Composition of the Cadre of the Survey of India, Class I Service.

(1) *Scales of pay*—

- (i) Surveyor General—Rs. 2000-125-2250
- (ii) Directors—Rs. 1300-60-1600 with one selection grade post on scale of pay of Rs. 1000-100-1800
- (iii) Deputy Directors—Rs. 1000-50-1400
- (iv) Superintending Surveyors—Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1150.
- (v) Probationers and Deputy Superintending Surveyors—Rs. 350-350-380 30-590-E.B. 770-40-850.

(2) Promotions to grades higher than Deputy Superintending Surveyors will be made in accordance with principles which are under consideration.

(3) Conditions of service and leave and pension are those described in the Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations, respectively, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

(4) Conditions of Provident Fund are those laid down in the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

(5) The Composition of the Class I Cadre is under consideration.

APPENDIX II-A

List of Universities approved by the Government of India

Indian Universities

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India.

University in Burma

The University of Rangoon.

English and Welsh Universities

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

Scottish Universities

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities

The University of Dublin (Trinity College)

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

Universities in Pakistan

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind.

APPENDIX II-B

List of examinations recognized as exempting from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Aligarh University—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1950.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering, B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—

B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

B.Met., B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sagar University—B.E. (Hons.), B.E. (Pass).

Bengal Engineering College—Associatehip in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., (B.E.E. Commn. Option) B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognized University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Certificate in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associatehip Diploma from 1926.

Maclagan Engineering College—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

The following Diplomas of the Madras Institute of Technology:—

1. Electronics.
2. Instrument Technology.
3. Automobile Engineering.
4. Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—

B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield University—

B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University, Manchester—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I & II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognized equivalent).

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

...Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

APPENDIX II-C

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of their Associate Membership Examination. The diplomas and degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936–1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting programme. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950) c, Electrical (1941), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941) c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Albion, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska) : Civil (1940) Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona) : Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois) : Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York) Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania) Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical [6-year course; 5-year course (1940)], Chemical (5-year course), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40 ; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948).

Citade^l, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College, (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948) Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941) ; (1942) d, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48 ; 1949) c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948) a, c-r, Mechanical (1948) a, c-r, Metallurgical (1948) a, c-r, Structural (1948) a, c-r.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D. C.), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical c-r, Ceramic (1942) c-r, Chemical (1938), (1940) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1949) c-r, Mechanical c-r, Textile (1949) c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts) : Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D. C.) Civil (1937-39) ; (1948) ; Electrical (1937-39) ; (1948), Mechanical (1937-39) ; (1948)

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho) : Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical, (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois) : Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa) : Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa State University of (Iowa City, Iowa) : Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas) : Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical [including Power and Communications options (1949)], Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky) : Civil, Electrical, (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana) : Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana) : Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts) : Textile Engineering option, General Manufacturing option (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General, Mechanical.

Mahattan College (New York, New York) : Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) : Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts) : Aeronautical c-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical c-r, General, Mechanical c-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts) : Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan) : Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan) : Agricultural (1950) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota) : Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi) : Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi) : Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri) : Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941) Mining Geology option (1950)].

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri) : Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana) : Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana) : Architectural (1950) ; Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska) : Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada) : Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico) : Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University) : (Alfred, New York), Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York) : Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina) : Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1948)].

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota) : Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota) : Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Industrial (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) : Chemical (1947), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Industrial (1951), Mechanical (1938).

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio) : Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio) : Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950), Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma) : Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon) : Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1950)], Metallurgical Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York) : Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey) : Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York) : Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas) : Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York) : Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey) : Chemical (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina) : Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California) : Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas) : Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Stanford University (Stanford University, California) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey) : Central.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania) : Civil Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York) : Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas) : Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas) : Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering) option (1950).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas) : Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas) : Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio) : Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma) : Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production (1939), Civil.

Union College (Schenectady, New York) : Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut) : General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland) : Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah) : Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont) : Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia) : Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia) : Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil [including Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia) : Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil [including Construction option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington) : Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan) : Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944), [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York) : Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia) : Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming) : Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basis subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October, 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training.—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).

R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

APPENDIX II D

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide paragraph 12 (c)]

Aberdeen.—B. Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B. Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B. Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to these years study will not, however, apply to Indians who having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Fees

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

(a) To the Commission—

- Re. 1/- when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by money order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by sending a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE. 1.—The Commission cannot accept payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1/- must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms, though this amount will be refundable to him if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

(b) To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board in the case of successful candidates.

Candidates are required to pay their medical fee in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of their medical examination.

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18/12 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82/8/- (Rs. 20/10 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX IV

The subjects of the examination, the time allowed and the maximum marks allowed to each subject will be as follows:—

Subject	Time	Maximum Marks
1. General English	3 hours	300
2. Pure Mathematics	3 hours	300
3. Applied Mathematics	3 hours	300
4. Mensuration	1½ hours	100
5. Physics	3 hours	250
6. General Knowledge	2 hours	100
7. Personality Test		300
8. One of the following		
I. Higher Mathematics		
(i) Pure Mathematics	3 hours	300
(ii) Applied Mathematics	3 hours	300
II. Survey		600
(i) Theoretical	3 hours	300
(ii) Practical		300
TOTAL		2250

NOTE (i)—Marks in General English include marks for good and legible writing.

NOTE (ii)—All question papers must be answered in English.

NOTE (iii)—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of a amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The syllabus for the examination will be as shown in the attached Schedule.

3. The standard of examination in Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, and Mensuration will be that of a pass degree examination, of an Indian University. The standard of examination in Higher Mathematics, will be that of an Honours degree of an Indian University. The standard of examination of Physics will be that of Intermediate examination.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the Candidate's personal rather than his intellectual qualities and capacity for leadership initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other qualities such as of topographical sense and the desire to explore unknown and out of the way places including mountaineering, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of

character. Weight will be given to the games and University Training Corps/National Cadet Corps records of the Candidates.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary, in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to the candidate.

9. Credit will be given for good English, including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

SCHEDULE

SYLLABUS

Subjects for the Examination

1. General English:—(3 hours).

Questions will be set to test the candidate's comprehension of modern English prose of the Pass B.A. compulsory English standard and his capacity to express himself in simple correct English. The exercises set will usually include descriptive essays, letter writing, and precis or summary of a passage of given length.

2. Pure Mathematics:—(3 hours).

The questions will be of a type to test a candidate's power of applying the fundamental principles of the subject rather than his knowledge of bookwork and standard methods.

Algebra.—Binomial, Exponential, and Logarithmic series. Simple tests of convergence of series. Simple cases of summation of series. Elementary properties of Determinants and their application to the solution of linear equations. Relations between the roots and coefficients of equations. Simple transformations and the evaluation of symmetric functions.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem for rational indices. Inverse Circular functions. Hyperbolic functions. Simple cases of summation of trigonometric series.

Geometry.—Analytical Geometry of the straight line, the circle, the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola treated with the help of rectangular co-ordinates. The reduction of the general equation of the second degree. Polar equation of the Conic:

Differential Calculus.—Definition of Differential Coefficient. Differentiation of functions of a single variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's and MacLaurin's Theorems and their simpler applications. Differentials and their applications to small errors. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of implicit functions. Partial differentiation. Maxima and Minima. Values of functions of one variable. Tangents. Normals. Asymptotes. Curvature. Singular points. Tracing of curves.

Integral Calculus and Differential equation.—Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational functions. Determination of lengths of plane curves and areas bounded by them. Volumes and surfaces of solids of revolutions. Simpson's rule for approximate integration. Differential equations of the 1st order. Linear equations with constant coefficients. Applications to Geometry, Mechanics and Physics.

3. Applied Mathematics:—(3 hours).

Statics.—Statics of a rigid lamina; composition and efficiencies. Applications to Geometry, Mechanics and couples; reduction of a given system of coplanar forces; centre of gravity; conditions of equilibrium; friction; simple frameworks, including the use of graphical methods; simple cases of virtual work.

Dynamics.—Graphical methods for motion with varying speed; uniformly accelerated motion; application of calculus to simple cases of motion in a straight line; relative velocity; uniform circular and simple harmonic motion; free motion under gravity; simple and conical pendulums; momentum; friction; work energy; power; impact.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure. Pressure on surfaces. Centre of Pressure of triangle, rectangle and circle. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Atmospheric pressure

4. Mensuration:—(1½ hours).

Linear, square and solid measures. The mensuration of lines, such as perimeters and diagonals of common figure. The calculation of areas. The contents of solid bodies. Mensuration of prisms, Pyramids, Cylinders, Cones and spheres.

The application of the principles of mensuration to problems met with in professional practice, such as, rainfall, drainage, ventilation, earth work and builders' work.

5. Physics:—(3 hours).

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—Rectilinear Motion. Composition of Motions. Inertia and Momentum. Newton's Laws of Motion; Units and Measurement of Force. Motion in a circle. Centrifugal force. Gravitation and Gravity. Simple harmonic motion. Simple pendulum. Work, energy and power. Friction. Composition and Resolution of Forces including Parallel Forces. Centre of Gravity. Conditions of Equilibrium. Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium. Simple illustrations of Conditions of Equilibrium, as in Pulley and Inclined Plane. Lever. Wheel and Axle. Screw Balance. General properties of solids, liquids and gases. Elasticity of Volume. Young's Modulus. Pressure in Liquid, its variation with depth; Pressures on Immersed and Floating Bodies; Transmission of Liquid Pressure: Hydraulic Press. Principle of Archimedes. Density specific gravity. Simple qualitative experiments on Surface Tension. Idea of viscosity. Relation between volume and Pressure in Gases. Atmospheric Pressure. Elementary principles of the Aeroplane. Diffusion and osmosis.

Heat.—Heat and effect of heat. Definition of Temperature. Difference between heat and temperature. Construction and use of Instruments for the measurement of Temperature. Scales of temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids and gases with rise of temperature. Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Change of State. Latent Heat. Bunsen's Ice Calorimeter. Vapour Pressure. Boiling point. Hygrometry; Relative humidity. Dew point. Formation of Cloud, Fog and Dew. Transference of heat-conduction: Definition of thermal conductivity, convection, Radiation. Newton's Laws of Cooling. Mechanical equivalent of Heat and its determination by simple mechanical method. Joule's experiment. The principle of Steam-Engine and Internal Combustion Engine.

Light.—Propagation of Light. Laws of Reflection and Refraction. Reflection at Plane and Spherical surfaces and formation of Images. Refraction at plane Surfaces, Spherical surfaces and by prisms. Minimum Deviation. The formation of Images by Single lenses. Eye. Defects of Eye. Long and short Sight and their correction by Lenses. The combination of two Lenses to form a Telescope or Microscope; The photographic camera; Projection lantern; Epidiascope; Binoculars. Sextant. Chromatic Dispersion, typical spectra; Spectroscope. Photometry. Velocity of light.

Sound.—Production of Sound and its Transmission through Material Media. Nature of Wave motion: Transverse and Longitudinal Waves. Characteristics of Waves; Loudness. Pitch and Quality of tones. Experimental determination of the velocity of Sound in Air. Effect of change of temperature on the Velocity. Echo. Determination of Frequency by simple methods. Experimental investigation of the fundamental vibrations of strings by means of Sonometer. Experimental investigation of the vibrations of Air Pipes by Resonance to Tuning Forks; Organ Pipes; Position of Nodes and Antinodes. Beats. The Diatonic Scale. Principles of a Gramophone.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of Magnets. Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction. Methods of magnetisation. Magnetic Field. Lines of Force. Law of magnetic force. Deflection Magnetometer in End-on and Broad-side-on positions. Vibration Magnetometer. Determination of H. Earth as a Magnet. Declination, Dip and Intensity. Simple Phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by Induction. Wimshurst Machine. Quantity of Electricity. Distribution of Electrification on Conductors Electric Field. The inverse Square Law of Electric Force. Potential Capacity. Specific Inductive capacity; simple condensers; Leyden Jars. Electrophorus. Energy of Charged Condensers. Electric Discharge. Electric current. The various Cells. Accumulators. Magnetic Field of Current. Measurement of Current; Galvanometers. Electromotive Force. Difference of Potential, Resistance. Ohm's Law. Volt Ohm: Ampere. Measurement of resistance by Wheatstone Bridge. Potentiometer Resistances in Series and parallel. Voltmeters and Ammeters. Arrangement of Lights and Fans in an Electric Circuit. Heating effects of currents. Joule's Law. Chemical effects of Currents. Faraday's Laws of Electrolysis. Principle of Thermofoile Action on current Circuits in a Magnetic Field. Electro-magnetic Induction. Faraday's Law. Lenz's Law. Induction

Coil, Principles of Dynamo and electric motor. Telegraph and Telephones. Elementary principles of Wireless Telegraphy. Simple experiments on the Discharge of Electricity through Gases at Low Pressure, X-Rays and simple idea of electron.

6. General Knowledge (2 hours).—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

Higher Mathematics

(The standard will be that of an Honours Degree of an Indian University).

1. PURE MATHEMATICS

(a) *Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations*: Convergence of Infinite series and Infinite Products, Absolute and Uniform Convergence, Continued Fractions, Summation of series, Determinants.

De Moivre's Theorem and its applications, Inverse circular functions, Hyperbolic functions, Summation of Trigonometric series and Expansion of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ as Infinite products.

Relations between the Roots and Co-efficient of Equations, simple Transformations and Evaluation of symmetric functions, Algebraic Solutions of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations, Horner's Process, Sturm's Theorem.

(b) *Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry* of two and three Dimensions:

Projection, Cross-ratios, Perspective, Harmonic section, Involution, General Properties of Conics, Reciprocation, Circular points at Infinity, Inversion.

Conics in General, Areal, Trilinear and Homogeneous co-ordinates, Tangential Equations, Invariants and Covariants

The Plane, Straight Line, Sphere, Cone, Cylinder, Conicoids referred to their Principal Axes.

(c) *Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations*:

Differentiation of a function of a single variable, Successive Differentiation, Partial Differentiation, Differentiation of Implicit functions, Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, Maxima and Minima of functions of one or more variables including Lagrange's method of Undetermined Multipliers, Tangents, Normals, Asymptotes, Curvature including Evolutes and Involutes, Envelopes, Singular Points, Tracing of Curves.

Integration of functions of a Single Variable, Integration of Rational fractions, Reduction formulae, Rectification and Quadrature, Surfaces and Volumes of Solids of Revolution, Definite Integrals including Beta and Gamma functions, Differentiation under the Integral sign.

Differential Equation of the first Order and their Singular Solution, Linear Equations with Constant or Variable Homogeneous Co-efficients, Applications to Geometry and Mechanics, Exact Equations, Linear Differential Equations of the second Order including the method of variation of parameters.

2. APPLIED MATHEMATICS

(a) *Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potentials) and Hydrostatics*:

Statics of a Rigid Lamina, Centre of Gravity, Friction Equilibrium of Strings in two Dimensions, Forces in three Dimensions, Poinsot's Central Axis, Wrenches, Principle of Virtual Work, Stable and unstable Equilibrium.

Attractions and Potentials of Rod, Discs, Spheres, Spherical Shells, Theorems of Gauss, Laplace and Poisson.

Fluid Pressure, Pressures on Plane and Curved Surfaces, Centre of Pressure, Equilibrium of Floating Bodies, Meta Centre, Stability of Equilibrium, Atmospheric Pressure.

(b) *Dynamics of a Particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics*:

Elementary Kinematics, Components of velocity and acceleration of a Particle in Rectangular Cartesian and Polar Co-ordinates, Uniformly accelerated motion in a Straight Line, Parabola and Circle, Impact, Simple Harmonic Motion, Planetary Motion, Disturbed Elliptic motion, Constrained motion, Moments and Products of Inertia, De Lambert's Principle, Motion about a fixed Axis, Compound Pendulum, Centre of Percussion.

SYLLABUS FOR SURVEY OF INDIA, CLASS I EXAMINATION IN THE OPTIONAL SUBJECT SURVEY

I. Theoretical (3 hours).

(1) Description, care and use of Field Survey Instruments, Methods by which instruments are adjusted and the reasons for these Methods.

(2) Principles of Primary Triangulation and of Triangulations of Lesser Precision used directly to control Surveys.

(3) Principles of Traversing including Traversing of precision and Traversing to control Large Scale and Topographical Surveys.

(4) Tachymetric and Subtence Methods of Providing Survey control.

(5) Astronomical Methods for position fixing and azimuth determination used in surveying.

(6) Computation of triangulation, traverse and of astronomical observations for azimuth, using Spherical, Lambert or Cassini Co-ordinate Systems.

(7) Sources of error in Survey frame-works and simple methods for their adjustment.

(8) Common Map Projections and Grids.

(9) Plane Tabling.

(10) Methods used in Large Scale Surveys.

(11) Theory of Air Survey, using both vertical and oblique air photographs.

Planimetric and Height Control Methods suitable for Air Surveys.

(12) Fair Mapping Methods.

(13) Common methods of Map Reproduction.

II. Practical.

(1) Set up and make observations with

(a) A theodolite; (b) A Level.

N.B.—(a) may include simple sun or star observations.

(2) Set up and demonstrate the use of a Planetable and connected instruments.

(3) Use of an Air Survey Stereoscopic vision.

(4) Be able to demonstrate the use of

(a) Slotted Template;

(b) Precision Topographical Stereoscope;

(c) Parallax Bar;

(d) Parallax Scales.

(5) Use of Computing Machines in common use (e.g. Single Marchant, Brunsviga Facit).

(6) Prepare Minor Control Plot from vertical Photographs by the Radial Line Method, using about four Photographs. Scaling of this plot between two or more ground control points.

(7) Use of Co-ordinatograph.

(8) Be able to point out important constellations without the aid of a star chart at any time of the year and to carry out a night march using a prismatic compass.

APPENDIX V

SURVEY OF INDIA

Security Bond to be executed by a candidate on Government accepting him for appointment in the Class I service of the Survey of India.

KNOW ALL MEN BY these presents that we

(hereinafter called "the candidate" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) and

of (hereinafter called "the surety" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) are held and firmly bound unto the President of India (hereinafter called "the Government" which expression shall include his successors in office and assigns) in the sum as stipulated hereinafter, to be paid to the Government which payment to be well and truly made we hereby bind ourselves jointly, severally and each of us binds his personal representatives firmly by these presents signed by us on this day of

195.

WHEREAS the candidate has been selected by the Government, for appointment on probation or in an officiating capacity in the Class I Service of the Survey of India in consideration of the candidate and the surety

agreeing (which they have done verbally and hereby confirm by signing these presents) to the following terms, viz.:—

(1) On appointment the candidate shall accept liability for active Military service in or with the Armed forces of the Republic of India and shall enlist in the Survey Group of the Territorial Army or any other Corresponding Organisation in the Army Reserve when formed, as the Surveyor General of India may direct.

(2) That the candidate shall be on probation in officiating capacity for the prescribed period and shall in accordance with the orders and directions of the officers under whom he is placed to do his best to acquire the requisite technical training to qualify for permanent retention in the Survey of India.

(3) That if the candidate shall resign or leave the service during such probation or officiating appointment except with the approval of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Surveyor General of India, the candidate and the surety will pay to the Government a sum of Rs. 1,400/- (Rupees one thousand and four hundred only) for every year or part of a year during which the probationary service shall have continued in order to recoup the Government the expenses incurred on account of the candidate.

(4) That the candidate shall, if his probationary officiating service is approved and he is selected for a permanent appointment in the Survey of India, continue in that service for a period of five years. If he resigns at any time during the period of five years following his confirmation he and the surety will be liable to refund to the Government a sum of Rs. 4,500 (Rupees four thousand and five hundred only) minus a fifth part thereof for each completed year of service after the date of his confirmation.

That the candidate has made himself acquainted with and accepts the terms of service for Class I Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and applicable to his case.

(5) Further that during the period of service to follow if the candidate resigns his service during field season (the decision of the Surveyor General of India as to what is the field season being final and binding on the parties) he shall refund a sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) provided that no liability will attach to the surety for any resignation by the candidate of his employment after a period of five years following his confirmation in his appointment. Resignation at any time will be subject to the exigencies of the service permitting it.

(6) That the candidate shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of India and to the Constitution of India as by Law established and shall serve wherever he is ordered to serve by land or sea or air including active military service with a mobilized survey unit and shall obey all commands of officer set over him. On breach of this condition the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and the candidate and his surety shall also be liable to pay to the Government of the sums mentioned in clauses (3), (4) and (5) as the case may be. For the purposes of the three last mentioned clauses a breach of the present condition, shall have the same effect as resignation by the candidate referred to in the said clauses.

Further that on breach of the present condition at any time after the period mentioned in clause (4) the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and also to pay to Government the sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only).

(7) That it is hereby agreed and declared that the decision of the Government as to whether the candidate has or has not performed and observed the obligations, stipulations, provisions and conditions of the hereinbefore recited agreement shall be final and binding.

(8) The candidate accepts the conditions of service for the Class I Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and subject thereto the provisions of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules from time to time in force or any rules made thereunder shall apply to the extent to which they are applicable to the service hereby provided for and the decision of the Government as to their applicability shall be final. The candidate shall obey the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

NOW THE ABOVE WRITTEN OBLIGATION is conditioned to be void in case the candidate shall perform and observe the terms and conditions hereinbefore mentioned AND IT IS FURTHER DECLARED that this Bond or obligation is executed under the orders of the

Government of India and is given for the performance of a public duty in which the public are interested within the meaning of the exception to Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872). Signed and delivered at

(Signature of candidate)
In the presence of*

1. 1.
2. 2.

Signed by.....
(Name and designation).
Signature.....

for and on behalf of the President.

In the presence of*

1. 2.

* Signature, address and designation of two witnesses in each case.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the state (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Brittial-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartia or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangi.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Hsalalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—
Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambli.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasar.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.

15. Halleer	22. Kori	... In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.		
17. Holaya, or Garode.		
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.		
19. Lingader.		
20. Machigar.		
21. Madig or Mang.	23. Madgi	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
22. Mahar.		
23. Mahyavanshi.		
24. Mangarudi.		
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.		
26. Mini Madig.		
27. Mukri.		
28. Nadia.		
29. Rohit.	24. Mahar or Mehra	.. Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.		
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.		
32. Sochi.	25. Rujjhar	... In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.
33. Timali.		
34. Turi.		
35. Vankar.		
36. Vitholia.		

2. Throughout the State except in Gujarat division:—
Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—
Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Castes	Localities	
1. Basor or Burud.		
2. Bahna or Bahana.		
3. Balahi or Balai.		
4. Chamar.		
5. Dom.		
6. Mang.		
7. Mehtar or Bhangi.		
8. Mochi.		
9. Satnami.		
10. Audhelia.	... In Bilaspur district.	
11. Bedar	... In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.	
12. Chadar	... In Bhandara and Sagar districts.	
13. Dahait or Dahayat.	... In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.	
14. Dewar	... In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts.	
15. Dhanuk	In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.	
16. Dohor	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bala-ghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
17. Ghasi or Ghasia	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhan-ghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.	
18. Holiya	... In Balagat and Bhandara districts.	
19. Kaikadi	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
20. Kotia.	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bala-ghat, Berul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.	
21. Khangar	... In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.	

Madrás

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthaiyar.
6. Bairu.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkam.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthiarai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.

75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Maher.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Pitial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherara.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banamanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.

60. Sanurhiya.
 61. Sansiya.
 62. Shilpkar.
 63. Turaiha.
 2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—
 Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuimali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenaga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holeya
13. Holeya Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.

27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha or Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.

23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thor.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thor.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyian.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vailon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.

21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thor.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangi.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahe.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daula.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.

28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doonma.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwali.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Duai.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimali
31. Mehtor.

32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—
 1. Dimasa (Kachari).
 2. Garo.
 3. Hajong.
 4. Khasi and Jaintia.
 5. Any Kuki tribes.
 6. Lakhia.
 7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
 8. Mikir.
 9. Any Naga tribes.
 10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—
 1. Abor.
 2. Aka.
 3. Apatani.
 4. Dafia.
 5. Galong.
 6. Khampti.
 7. Mishmi.
 8. Any Naga tribes.
 9. Singpho.
 10. Momba.
 11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—
 1. Boro—Borokachari.
 2. Deori.
 3. Hojai.
 4. Kachari.
 5. Lalung.
 6. Mech.
 7. Miri.
 8. Rabha

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Asur.
 2. Baiga.
 3. Bathudi.
 4. Bedia.
 5. Binjhia.
 6. Birhor.
 7. Birjia.
 8. Chero.
 9. Chik Baraik.
 10. Gond.
 11. Gorait.
 12. Ho.
 13. Karmali.
 14. Kharia.
 15. Kharwar.
 16. Khond.
 17. Kisan.
 18. Kora.
 19. Korwa.
 20. Lohara.
 21. Mahli.
 22. Mal Paharia.
 23. Munda.
 24. Oraon.
 25. Parhaiya.
 26. Santal.
 27. Sauria Paharia.
 28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:
Bhumij.

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher, and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa
21. Thakur.
22. Valvai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluk of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchioli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhattra.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhwar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria)].
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.
15. Kawar or Kanwar.
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolan.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumis—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerlam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba, and Uranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouriā, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthō Oriyā, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiyā, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Penguin, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kawar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi,

34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhilis and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghatia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayam.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

No. F 16(25)(2)/52-S.—

RULES TO REGULATE THE METHODS OF RECRUITMENT TO THE SURVEY OF INDIA

CLASS II

PART I—GENERAL

1. These rules may be called the Survey of India, Class II (Recruitment) Rules.
2. For the purpose of these rules—
 - (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
 - (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission (India).

- (c) The "Service" means the Survey of India Class II. The various grades of post included in the Service, their classification, pay scales, special conditions of Service and percentages reserved for direct recruitment, transfer and promotion shall be as included in Appendix I to these rules.
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VI).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VII).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (ii) By promotion or transfer from another service or Department in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the services for specific sections of the people.

PART II—RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may, at the discretion of the Commission, be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various sections of the people.

8. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form, as the Commission may prescribe.

9. A candidate must be either:—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (iii) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.*, 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break, after the 26th January 1950, will, however, require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

10. (a) A candidate for the examination must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

(b) If a candidate is already employed in the Survey of India Department, a concession in age upto a maximum of 3 years will be given *i.e.*, he can compete upto the age of 28 provided his application is recommended by his Department.

NOTE 1.—The upper age limit prescribed in sub-rule (a) above is relaxable upto a maximum of 3 years if the candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona-fide* displaced person from Pakistan, and upto a maximum of 6 years if the candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a displaced person from Pakistan.

N.B.—Displaced persons will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1953. Thereafter, the concession will be admissible during the year 1954 to such displaced persons only as came out to India after the end of December 1950.

NOTE 2.—Save as provided above the age limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

11. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service.

12 A candidate must:—

- (a) possess a B.A. or B.Sc., degree in every case with Mathematics as one of the subjects or a degree in Engineering of a University associations [*vide* Appendix II(B), or Appendix II (C)]; or
- (b) have passed Sections A & B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or must possess any other educational qualification recognised by that Institution as exempting from passing these sections [*vide* Appendix II(B); or Appendix II (C)]; or
- (c) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II(D) under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) have passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (e) have obtained a diploma of Faraday House, London; or
- (f) have obtained the Honours Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire. The diploma will be accepted subject to the condition that the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (g) have obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule); or
- (h) have passed the Final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24-11-49:

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

13. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate under these rules shall be final.

14. No recommendations except those required in the application form will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support of his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

15. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in that Appendix, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or Selection.

16. The examination for appointment under these rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix IV to these Rules.

17. Candidates who qualify at the written examination conducted by the Commission shall appear before a Selection Board which will be constituted by the Commission to select candidates for appointment to the Service.

18 (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by the Government to be suitable in all other respects shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of rule 3 of these Rules appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, of strong physique, capable of hard outdoor work, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties as officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as may be prescribed by the competent authority is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed.

Only those candidates who are successful in the examination and are likely to be appointed will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standard required can be had from the Commission.

20. Every candidate selected for appointment will be required to execute a security bond in the prescribed form as in Appendix V to the effect that he will serve in any country and when required to do so with a mobilized survey unit whenever he is ordered and that he will not resign or leave the service during the period of probation nor for five years from the date of being permanently appointed and thereafter never during the field season. The candidate will be liable for certain penalties in default of these conditions, the amounts prescribed for which may vary from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 4,500 and will also provide a surety for the liabilities during the period of probation and the following five years after permanent appointment.

21. (a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of 2 years subject to the provisions of sub-rule (c) below during which the Probationer will undergo a course in Surveying.

(b) During that period the probationer's work will be assessed departmentally from time to time, and if, in the opinion of the Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is found unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so and giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such orders are passed. The Commission shall be consulted before final orders discharging a probationer are passed.

(c) After successfully completing the course of training referred to in (a) above Probationers shall sit for such practical and theoretical tests in Survey work as may be prescribed from time to time by the Surveyor General of India. Failure in those tests will result in discharge unless Government agree to extend the probationary period to allow the candidate to have a second and last attempt.

(d) Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation. The standard of the test is under consideration.

(e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (c) above, the period of probation shall continue as an agreement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(f) If the power to make appointment in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this Rule.

22. **Seniority.**—The principles governing the seniority are under consideration.

PART III—RECRUITMENT BY PROMOTION OR, TRANSFER FROM ANOTHER SERVICE DEPARTMENT

23. Recruitment by promotion will be made by Selection on merit from specially deserving officers from the Topographical staff grade I in class III Service for whom 25 per cent. of the posts in the Survey of India, Class II Service have been reserved on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee including (where necessary) a member of the Commission who will act as Chairman. The Officer (s) selected will be appointed by Government.

24. Recruitment by transfer from other Service shall, if necessary, be made by Government after consultation with the Commission where necessary.

25. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any powers of Government under this part of these Rules.

26. The provision of Rule 20 shall also apply to persons appointed to the Service by promotion.

APPENDIX I

Details regarding various grades of posts included in the Service, the scales of pay attached to them, conditions of Service, Salary, Leave, Provident Fund, etc. and the Composition of the Cadre of Survey of India, Class II Service.

Pay

1. Probationers and Officer Surveyors—Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-E.B.-30-800.

2. Conditions of service and leave and of pension are those described in the Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations, respectively, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

3. Conditions of Provident Fund are those laid down in the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

4. 25 per cent. of the vacancies will be reserved for promotion by selection on merit from especially deserving officers from the topographical staff, Grade I in Class III Service *vide* Part III of the Rules. The remaining 75 per cent. will be filled by competitive examination *vide* Part II of the Rules.

APPENDIX II-A

List of Universities approved by the Government of India

Indian Universities

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India.

University in Burma

The University of Rangoon.

English and Welsh Universities

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

Scottish Universities

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities

The University of Dublin (Trinity College)

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

Universities in Pakistan

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind.

APPENDIX II-B

List of examinations recognized as exempting from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Aligarh University—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering from 1950.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering, B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.).

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—

B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. B.Met., B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degree in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Saugar University—B.E. (Pass) and B.E. (Hons.).

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Comm. Option), B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognized University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Certificate in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

Maclagan Engineering College—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

College of Military Engineering, Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—

B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield University—

B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degree obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University, Manchester—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I & II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognized equivalent).

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

APPENDIX II-C

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of their Associate Membership Examination. The diplomas and degrees should have

actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936–1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama) : Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska) : Civil (1940). Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona) : Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois) : Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) : Aeronautical (6-year course; 5-year course) (1940), Chemical (5-year course)h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California) : Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California) : Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.) : Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938–40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina) : Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York) : Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado) : Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)]

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado) : Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado, University of (Boulder, Colorado) : Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut) : Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York) : Chemical (1941); (1942)d, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire) : Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio) : Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware) : Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado) : Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan) : Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1936–48; 1949) c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio) : Electrical (1948)a, c-r, Mechanical (1948)a, c-r, Metallurgical (1948)a, c-r, Structural (1948)a, c-r.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida) : Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University (Washington D. C.) : Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology (Atlanta, Georgia) : Aeronautical c-r, Ceramic (1942) c-r, Chemical (1938); (1940) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1949) c-r, Mechanical c-r, Textile (1949) c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts) : Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii) : Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D. C.) : Civil (1937–39); (1948); Electrical (1937–39); (1948), Mechanical (1937–39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho) : Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois) : Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa) : Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa City, Iowa) : Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including Industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas) : Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical [including Power and options (1949)], Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical Communications (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky) : Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana) : Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, Louisiana) : Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts) : Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York) : Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) : Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts) : Aeronautical c-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical c-r, General, Mechanical c-r, Metallurgical, Metallurgy, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts) : Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton Michigan) : Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan) : Agricultural (1950) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical Naval, Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota) : Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi) : Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi) : Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri) : Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) (includes Petroleum option, (1941), Mining Geology option (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri) : Chemical (1940), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1950), Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana) : Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana) : Architectural (1950) ; Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska) : Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada) : Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico) : Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University) : (Alfred, New York). Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York) : Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey), Chemical (1950)a, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina) : Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota) : Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota) : Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) : Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942) Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio) : Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio) : Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma) : Architectural Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon) : Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York) : Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey) : Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York) : Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas) : Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York) : Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey) : Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina) : Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California) : Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas) : Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey) : Central.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York) : Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1949).

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1939)c-r, Civil-r, Electrical-c-r, Industrial (1950)c-r, Mechanical-c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas) : Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas) : Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines) and Metallurgy (El Paso, Texas) : Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas) : Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio) : Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option (1950).

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma) : Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production) (1939)c-i.

Union College (Schenectady, New York) : Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut) : General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland) : Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah) : Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont) : Civil (1936-38 ; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38 ; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia) : Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia) : Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948) Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia) : Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington) : Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan) : Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York) : Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia) : Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming) : Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering ; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October, 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology School of Technical Training. A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service (State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).

R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wellesley Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

APPENDIX II D

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination.

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B. Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Durham.—B. Sc. in Marine Engineering.

London.—B.Sc. Ordinary or with Honours [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Mining) or the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy).]

Victoria University (Manchester). B.Sc. in Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B. Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

FEES

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

(a) To the Commission—

(i) Re. 1/- when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by money order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.

(ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by sending a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1/- must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms, though this amount will be refundable to him if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

(b) To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board in the case of successful candidates.

Candidates are required to pay their medical fee in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of their medical examination.

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve, for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18/12 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 12/8/- (Rs. 20/10 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX IV

The subjects of the examination, the time allowed and the maximum marks allowed to each subject will be as follows:—

Subject:	Time	Maximum Marks
1. General English	3 hours	300
2. Pure Mathematics	3 hours	300
3. Applied Mathematics	3 hours	200
4. Mensuration	1½ hours	100
5. Physics	3 hours	250
6. General Knowledge	2 hours	100
7. Personality Test		300
	Total	1650

NOTE (i)—Marks in General English include marks for good and legible writing.

NOTE (ii)—All question papers must be answered in English.

NOTE (iii)—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of a amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The Syllabus for the examination will be as shown in the attached Schedule.

3. The standard of examination in Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, and Mensuration will be that of a pass degree examination, of an Indian University. The standard of examination of Physics will be that of Intermediate examination.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for Interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the Candidate's personal rather than his intellectual qualities and capacity for leadership initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other qualities such as of topographical sense and the desire to explore unknown and out of the way places including mountaineering, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character. Weight will be given to the games and University Training Corps/National Cadet Corps records of the Candidates.

7. From the marks assigned to each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary, in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to the candidate.

9. Credit will be given for good English, including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

SCHEDULE

SYLLABUS

Subjects for the Examination

1. General English:—(3 hours).

Questions will be set to test the candidate's comprehension of modern English prose of the Pass B.A. compulsory English standard and his capacity to express himself in simple correct English. The exercises set will usually include descriptive essays, letter writing, and precis or summary of a passage of given length.

2. Pure Mathematics:—(3 hours).

The questions will be of a type to test a candidate's power of applying the fundamental principles of the subject rather than his knowledge of bookwork and standard methods.

Algebra.—Binomial, Exponential, and Logarithmic series. Simple tests of convergence of series. Simple cases of summation of series. Elementary properties of Determinants and their application to the solution of linear equations. Relations between the roots and coefficients of equations. Simple transformations and the evaluation of symmetric functions.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem for rational indices. Inverse Circular functions. Hyperbolic functions. Simple cases of summation of trigonometric series.

Geometry.—Analytical Geometry of the straight line, the circle, the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola treated with the help of rectangular co-ordinates. The reduction of the general equation of the second degree. Polar equation of the Conic.

Differential Calculus.—Definition of Differential Coefficient. Differentiation of functions of a single variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's and MacLaurin's Theorems and their simpler applications. Differentials and their applications to small errors. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of implicit functions. Partial differentiation. Maxima and Minima. Values of functions of one variable. Tangents. Normals. Asymptotes. Curvature. Singular points. Tracing of curves.

Integral Calculus and Differential equation.—Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational functions. Determination of lengths of plane curves and areas bounded by them. Volumes and surfaces of solids of revolutions. Simpson's rule for approximate integration. Differential equations of the 1st order. Linear equations with constant coefficients. Applications to Geometry, Mechanics and Physics.

3. Applied Mathematics:—(3 hours).

Statics.—Statics of a rigid lamina; composition and resolution of forces, parallel forces, moments and couples; reduction of a given system of coplanar forces; centre of gravity; conditions of equilibrium; friction; simple frameworks including the use of graphical methods, simple cases of virtual work.

Dynamics.—Graphical methods for motion with varying speed; uniformly accelerated motion; application of calculus to simple cases of motion in a straight line; relative velocity; uniform circular and simple harmonic motion; free motion under gravity; simple and conical pendulums; momentum; friction; work; energy; power; impact.

Hydrostatics—Fluid pressure.—Pressure on surfaces. Centre of Pressure of triangle, rectangle and circle. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Atmospheric pressure.

4. Mensuration:—(1½ hours).

Linear, square and solid measures. The mensuration of lines such as perimeters and diagonals of common figure. The calculation of areas. The contents of solid bodies. Mensuration of prisms, Pyramids, Cylinders, Cones and spheres.

The application of the principles of mensuration to problems met with in professional practice, such as, rainfall, drainage, ventilation, earth work and builders work.

5. Physics:—(3 hours).

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—Rectilinear Motion. Composition of Motions. Inertia and Momentum. Newton's Laws of Motion. Units and Measurement of Force. Motion in a circle. Centrifugal force. Gravitation and Gravity. Simple harmonic motion. Simple pendulum. Work, energy and power. Friction. Composition and Resolution of Forces including Parallel Forces. Centre of Gravity. Conditions of Equilibrium. Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium. Simple illustrations of Conditions of Equilibrium as in Pulley and Inclined Plane. Lever, Wheel and Axle. Screw Balance. General properties of solids, liquids and gases. Elasticity of Volume. Young's Modulus. Pressure in Liquid. Its variation with depth. Pressures on Immersed and Floating Bodies. Transmission of Liquid Pressure. Hydraulic Press. Principle of Archimedes. Density and specific gravity. Simple qualitative experiments on Surface Tension. Idea of viscosity. Relation between volume and Pressure in Cases. Atmospheric Pressure. Elementary principles of the Aeroplane. Diffusion and osmosis.

Heat.—Heat and effect of heat. Definition of Temperature. Difference between heat and temperature. Construction and use of Instruments for the measurement of Temperature. Scales of temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids and gases with rise of temperature. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Change of State. Latent Heat. Bunsen's Ice Calorimeter. Vapour Pressure. Boiling point. Hygrometry. Relative humidity. Dew point. Formation of Cloud, Fog and Dew. Transference of heat-conduction. Definition of thermal conductivity. Convection. Radiation. Newton's Law of Cooling. Mechanical equivalent of Heat and its determination by simple mechanical method. Joule's experiment. The principle of Steam-Engine and Internal Combustion Engine.

Light.—Propagation of Light. Laws of Reflection and Refraction. Reflection at Plan and Spherical surfaces and formation of Images. Refraction at plane Surfaces. Spherical surfaces and by prisms. Minimum Deviation. The formation of Images by Single lenses. Eye. Defects of Eye. Long and short Sight and their correction by

Lenses. The combination of two Lenses to form a Telescope or Microscope, The photographic camera, Projector lantern, Eudiroscope, Binoculars. Sextant. Chromatic Dispersion, typical spectra, Spectroscope. Photometer. Velocity of light.

Sound.—Production of Sound and its Transmission through Material media. Nature of Wave motion, Transverse and Longitudinal waves. Characteristics of Waves, Loudness, Pitch and Quality of tones. Experimental determination of the velocity of Sound in Air. Effect of change of temperature on the Velocity. Echo. Determination of Frequency by simple methods. Experimental investigation of the fundamental vibrations of strings by means of Sonometer. Experimental investigation of the vibrations of Air Pipes by Resonance to Tuning Forks; Organ Pipes, Position of Nodes and Antinodes Beats. The Diatonic Scale. Principles of a Gramophone.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of Magnets. Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic induction. Methods of magnetisation. Magnetic field. Lines of Force. Law of magnetic force. Deflection magnetometer in London and Barod-scale-on positions vibration magnetometer. Determination of the Earth as a Magnet. Declination, Dip and Intensity. Simple Phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and insulation. Electrification by friction and by induction. Wimshurst Machine. Quantity of Electricity. Distribution of Electrification on Conductors. Electric field. The inverse Square Law of Electric Force. Potential. Capacity, Specific Inductive capacity, simple condensers, Leyden Jars. Electrophorus. Energy of Charged Condensers. Electric Discharge. Electric current. The various cells. Accumulators. Magnetic field of Current. Measurement of Current, Galvanometers. Electromotive Force. Difference of Potential, Resistance. Ohm's Law, Volt, Ohm, Ampere, Measurement of resistance by Wheatstone Bridge. Potentiometer. Resistances in Series and parallel. Voltmeters and Ammeters. Arrangement of Lights and Fans in an Electric Circuit. Heating effects of currents. Joule's Law. Chemical effects of Currents. Faraday's Laws of Electrolysis. Principle of *Thermop. Action* (current Circuits in a Magnetic Field). Mutual Induction. Faraday's Law. Lenze's Law. Induction Coil. Principles of Dynamo and electric motor. Telegraph and Telephones. Elementary principles of Wireless Telegraphy. Simple experiments on the Discharge of Electricity through Gases at Low Pressure. X-Rays and simple idea of electron.

6. General Knowledge (2 hours).—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of every day observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

APPENDIX V SURVEY OF INDIA

Security Bond to be executed by a candidate on Government accepting him for appointment in the Class II service of the Survey of India.

KNOW ALL MEN BY these presents that we son of

(hereinafter called "the candidate" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) and son of (hereinafter called "the surety" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) are held and firmly bound unto the President of India (hereinafter called "the Government" which expression shall include his successors in office and assigns) in the sum as stipulated hereinafter, to be paid to the Government which payment to be well and truly made we hereby bind ourselves jointly, severally and each of us binds his personal representatives firmly by these presents signed by us on this day of 195

WHEREAS the candidate has been selected by the Government, for appointment on probation or in an officiating capacity in the Class II Service of the Survey of India in consideration of the candidate and the surety agreeing (which they have done verbally and hereby confirm by signing these presents) to the following terms, *viz.*:

(1) On appointment the candidate shall accept liability for active Military service in or with the Armed forces of the Republic of India and shall enlist in the

Survey Group of the Territorial Army or any other Corresponding Organisation in the Army Reserve when formed, as the Surveyor General of India may direct.

(2) That the candidate shall be on probation in officiating capacity for the prescribed period and shall in accordance with the orders and directions of the officers under whom he is placed to do his best to acquire the requisite technical training to qualify for permanent retention in the Survey of India.

(3) That if the candidate shall resign or leave the service during such probation or officiating appointment except with the approval of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Surveyor General of India, the candidate and the surety will pay to the Government a sum of Rs. 1,400/- (Rupees one thousand and four hundred only) for every year or part of a year during which the probationary service shall have continued in order to recoup the Government the expenses incurred on account of the candidate

(4) That the candidate shall, if his probationary officiating service is approved and he is selected for a permanent appointment in the Survey of India, continue in that service for a period of five years. If he resigns at any time during the period of five years following his confirmation he and the surety will be liable to refund to the Government a sum of Rs. 4,500 (Rupees four thousand and five hundred only) minus a fifth part thereof for each completed year of service after the date of his confirmation.

That the candidate has made himself acquainted with and accepts the terms of service for Class II Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and applicable to his case.

(5) Further that during the period of service to follow if the candidate resigns his service during field season (the decision of the Surveyor General of India as to what is the field season being final and binding on the parties) he shall refund a sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) provided that no liability will attach to the surety for any resignation by the candidate of his employment after a period of five years following his confirmation in his appointment. Resignation at any time will be subject to the exigencies of the service permitting it.

(6) That the candidate shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of India and to the Constitution of India as by Law established and shall serve wherever he is ordered to serve by land or sea or air including active military service with a mobilized survey unit and shall obey all commands of officer set over him. On breach of this condition the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and the candidate and his surety shall also be liable to pay to the Government of the sums mentioned in clauses (3), (4) and (5) as the case may be. For the purposes of the three last mentioned clauses a breach of the present condition, shall have the same effect as resignation by the candidate referred to in the said clauses.

Further that on breach of the present condition at any time after the period mentioned in clause (4) the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and also to pay to Government the sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only).

(7) That it is hereby agreed and declared that the decision of the Government as to whether the candidate has or has not performed and observed the obligations, stipulations, provisions and conditions of the hereinbefore recited agreement shall be final and binding.

(8) The candidate accepts the conditions of service for the Class II Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and subject thereto the provisions of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules from time to time in force or any rules made thereunder shall apply to the extent to which they are applicable to the service hereby provided for and the decision of the Government as to their applicability shall be final. The candidate shall obey the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

NOW THE ABOVE WRITTEN OBLIGATION is conditioned to be void in case the candidate shall perform and observe the terms and conditions hereinbefore mentioned AND IT IS FURTHER DECLARED that this Bond or obligation is executed under the orders of the Government of India and is given for the performance of a public duty in which the public are interested

within the meaning of the exception to Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), Signed and delivered at

(Signature of candidate) (Signature of Surety)

In the presence of*

1. 1.

2. 2.

Signed by.....

(Name and designation).

Signature.....

for and on behalf of the President.

In the presence of*

1. 2.

* Signature, address and designation of two witnesses in each case.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuihmali or Mali.
3. Brillian-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangi.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurarlar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dassaru.
10. Chuhan or Chuhra.

11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadla.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Through the State except in Gujarat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Castes

Localities

1. Basor or Burud.	} Throughout the State
2. Bahna or Bahna.	
3. Balahi or Balai.	
4. Chamar.	
5. Dom.	
6. Mang.	
7. Mehtar or Bhangi.	
8. Mochi.	
9. Satnami.	
10. Audhelia.	... In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar	... In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar	... In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat.	... In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar	... In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk	In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhanghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhanghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holiya	— In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kaikadi	— In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhanghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
20. Kotia.	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhanghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof, and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar	... In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori	... In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar,

	Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgl	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts
24. Mahar or Mehra	... Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Ruijhar	... In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district

Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyan.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangl.
27. Hasla.
28. Holeya.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paralyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Barl.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejla.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumi.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogla.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madarl
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Maher.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patkar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhrria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tlor.
91. Turi.
92. Valamuki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.

3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Bahellya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobl.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kalmur Range:—
- Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuiimali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumiij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Male or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konal.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Maipaharyya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambkar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holeya.
13. Holeya Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

Pathala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badl.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawarla.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.

29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhengi.
40. Singhwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thor.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thor.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Pallavan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thardan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhargi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.

30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thor.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamari.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangi.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamari.
2. Julah.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamari.
11. Chanwar Chamari.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamari.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbella.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesl.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamari.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daoe.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamari.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamari.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindri.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Kcot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha
24. Koch
25. Koir
26. Kol.
27. Kora
28. Kotal.
29. Malli.
30. Bhuimali.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamari.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhi.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakhia.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafla.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the district of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum: Bhumij.

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including
 - Bhagalia,
 - Bhil Garasia,
 - Dholi Bhil,
 - Dungri Bhil,
 - Dungri Garasia,
 - Mewasi Bhil,
 - Raval Bhil, and
 - Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhadia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.

10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including
 - Advichincher, and
 - Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valvai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchioli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhattra.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhwar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria)].
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.
15. Kawar or Kanwar.
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolan.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia,
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.

20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoo Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarpoo.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhali.
7. Binjhia or Binjhao.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara
42. Tharua.

Punjab.

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).

7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

- Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Dafier
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayam.
9. Malayayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Veshavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg.

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimai.
7. Ilalam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumliya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

Regulations for the physical examination of candidates for appointment to the survey of India (Class I & Class II) Services.

(These regulations which apply to men as well as women candidates are published for their convenience and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider, on the report of the Medical Board to be physically disqualified for the Service and that their discretion is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way. A lady doctor will be co-opted as a Member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined).

1. To be passed as fit for an appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. In matter of the correlation of age, height and chest-girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or outer sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulders blades behind, and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to

hang loosely by the side and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times, and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted. The minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33-35, 34-36 $\frac{1}{2}$, etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than 1 inch should not be noted.

5. The candidates will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds. Fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The results of each test will be recorded:—

(i) **General.**—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any squint or morbid conditions of the eyes, eyelids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or to be likely at a future date to render him unfit for service.

N.B.—No candidate will be accepted for appointment whose standard of vision does not come upto the requirements specified below without the use of the contact glasses. (A contact glass or lens is defined as a glass shell, the concavity of which is in contact with the globe of the eye, a layer of liquid being interposed between the glass and the cornea. The meaning of the word "glasses" wherever used in these Regulations to be interpreted as not covering contact "glasses").

(ii) **Visual Acuity.**—The candidate will be examined with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to determine his acuity of vision, and the examination will include two tests, one for distant and the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately. No candidate will be accepted whose Visual Acuity falls below the following standards:—

	The one eye.	The other eye.
Distant vision—		
without glasses ..	6/12	6/18
corrected with glasses ..	6/6	6/9
manifest Hypermetropia	1·5	1·6
Near vision—		
with or without glasses ...	0·6	0·6

(iii) **Colour Perception.**—The candidate will be examined for colour knowledge with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect of colour perception will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

(iv) **Night Blindness.**—The candidate's night vision will be tested with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers to ascertain whether or not he suffers from night blindness. The candidate who under the conditions of the ordinary Test of Visual Acuity has 6/6 Vision with both eyes open with or without glasses will be rejected, if under the conditions of the Night Blindness Tests, his vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, falls below 6/24.

(v) **Field of Vision.**—The fields of vision of the candidate's eyes will be examined with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

7. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded.

8. The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear;
- (b) that his speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his teeth are in good order and that he is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that his chest is well formed, and his chest expansion sufficient, that his heart and lungs are sound and that his blood pressure within normal limits;

- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from a severe degree of hydrocele, varicocele, varcose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed, and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and
- (m) that he is free from communicable diseases.

When any defect is found, it must be noted in the certificate and the medical examiners should state their

opinion as to whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate. If the condition is remediable by operation it should be so stated.

NOTE.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above Service. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced to them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a second Board.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the First Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by a Medical Board.

K. N. KAUL, Joint Secy.